

maternal narratives were forthcoming, it was concluded that the soul of the somnolent pork had gone to New York to examine the paintings which adorn the study of Col. Stone. The hurry of the occasion did not permit leisure to await its return. So the experiment may be considered as terminating in that consummation, to which other trials may arrive, no good end.

It should be a matter of heartfelt gratulation to every citizen of this wide-spread republic, that in the course of human events, he is himself, and not his own great grandfather, or his own great grandson. The enlightened condition of the age is no way better demonstrated, than by the correct estimate of the worth of the most amiable of races. There are those, who look backward to the past, and onward through the future. The committee looked only to the present and the pigs. From the contemplation, springs deep rejoicing. The character of the pig has never been, and probably never will be, better appreciated, than by the existing generation. On such subjects, it is with great difficulty one can prevent himself from growing as eloquent as cautious orators do. Where has genius breathed his loftiest aspirations; where science extended her empire widest; where improvement urged on her renovating work; where cultivation sowed the earth with beauty the wilderness with blossom—and the hog not been there? What prosperity has brightened existence, what happiness gladdened life, what virtue enriched the heart, where the pig has not been cherished? The committee pause for a reply.

They will express their feelings; they are anxious to avoid all speculation, and solicitous to present only plain facts and useful practical remarks, which may benefit the swine and their posterity.

With all the gentle graces and silent virtues which encircle the pig, there is one spot on the white of his excellence. The innocence and quiet tenor of his life is unpleasantly contrasted with the base uproar he makes on having his throat cut at his conclusion. As one of the noblest bards of England almost says, the hog

"In corporeal utterance makes a noise as great as As when a giant dies."

The error needs only to be pointed out to be amended.

Notwithstanding the appearance of prosperity, it is sadly to be feared there are secret evils springing from the temptations of the times. In imitation of high authority, the committee decline to commit themselves, and beg leave to refer to former reports for the full expression of their sentiments. It cannot be concealed, that there is something rotten in the state of porkdom. The swine of New England have overruled; they have been seduced into rash speculations in their national domain of mud; they have indulged in frost-bitten fancy corn stalks; they have relied on the payment of the surplus revenue; they have departed from the solid circulation of grain, and devoted themselves to a depreciated currency of dust and weeds.

MOST HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

We were informed last evening, by a gentleman of a most thrilling and brutal attempt at murder, at Woodbury, Connecticut. The facts elicited from our informant are simply these:

On Wednesday afternoon, a person stopped at one of the taverns at Woodbury, and asked the landlord if he could accommodate him for the night. The house being full, he was informed it would be impossible to oblige him, and after a few moments of unpleasant conversation, (the stranger insisting on being accommodated—the landlord holding out his inability to satisfy him, in consequence of the large number of persons then residing there), the landlord offering him a shilling to pay his lodging at another house which he flung upon the counter, and at which the traveller took offence—drew a dagger and stabbed the landlord in the abdomen, so severely that the entrails protruded from the wound.

There were no other persons in the bar-room at the time, and the landlord called for assistance to some persons in an adjoining room. In the mean time the fellow had stationed himself in a corner of the bar-room not far from which was the door, through which assistance was to come, and threatened at the same time, that if any persons attempted to rescue him, he would kill them! Among those who came to the assistance of the unfortunate landlord were two females, one his mother, the other a female boarder, who is employed as a teacher in an academy in that town. The mother, in her anxiety to assist her son, heeded not the threats of the villain, and entering the bar-room was so severely wounded in several places that all hopes of her recovery are doubted. The other lady's life was preserved by the dagger coming in contact with her steel corset board. The villain finding his last attempt at murder was a fruitless one, directed another blow at the lady's face; this succeeded—the instrument of death entering just below the cheek bone, cutting a gash down to the corner of the mouth. A young man who had hastened to their assistance was much injured. After a few moments the whole town was in uproar, & several hundred persons were on the spot.

The monster was only secured by stratagem. A slip noose, in a rope procured by some of the inhabitants, was passed over the door near which he was standing, and while his attention was called off, passed over his head, and thus secured. After in custody, and before they could wrest from his grasp the weapon of death, he cut himself most shockingly in one or more places.

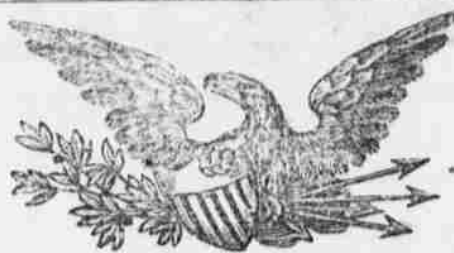
On being asked why he had perpetrated this dreadful act, he replied that he had been insulted, and being angry he had no command over his passions—he said he had done wrong, and requested the persons who were attending on him, dressing his wounds &c., to take his life.

Our informant, who left this scene of blood yesterday morning, says that no case had then terminated fatally; although little hope was entertained of a favorable result.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

Vermont Asylum for the Insane.—The First Annual Report of the Asylum is published. The whole number of patients that have been admitted is 48;—recent cases, of six months standing or less, 14; old cases, 34. Males 20; females 28. Of the old cases, 3 have been discharged recovered, 5 improved, and 2 unimproved; 1 has died; 2 remain at the Asylum recovered, 12 improved, and 9 unimproved. Of the recent cases, 3 have been discharged recovered, and the others remain.—3 recovered, 6 improved, and 2 unimproved.—*Chronicle.*

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—Natchez is still desolated by that scourge, the infections of which have been so sorely and recently felt. The epidemic in that city appears, from the weekly reports, to augment in fatality; the number of deaths for the past week was forty-five, the week before presented a list of thirty-one, and the one preceding it twenty-eight. The proportion of mortality in a population of 3500 is enormous, and is even in a greater ratio to the number of the inhabitants, than in New Orleans.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURG,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1837.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The intelligence thus far received of the election in New York, is most cheering, foreboding, if not a complete Waterloo overthrow of Loco Foco Van Burenism, at least such a shock as will shake the central power of the Magician in the Empire State to its very base. The Whigs of the City have more than redeemed their pledge and answered the high hopes of their brethren in other places. Although the returns received indicate a great change favorable to the Whig cause, we are not sanguine, indeed, we hardly dare hope, that the Whigs have effectually revolutionized the State. The Office-Holders at Washington raised twenty five thousand dollars, to which, it is said Van Buren contributed largely, as an electioneering fund; and with this and the power of the Albany Regency and the whole Safety-Fund Banking System at his control, it would be wonderful if Van Buren has not overpowered the Democracy of numbers and maintained his ascendancy in the State. The following is the latest intelligence, from the 2d edition of the N. Y. Commercial of Thursday morning last.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR THREE DAYS.

WELL AND BEAUVELY DONE. Our friends in the country will rejoice to learn that the Whigs of N. York have done their duty. Loco-Focoism has sustained such a defeat as will put it down and keep it down—we trust forever. The Senatorial ticket was canvassed last night, and the glorious result is the election of Gulian C. Verplanck by a majority of 2663 in the city; and of 169 in King's county.

The Whig Assembly ticket is also elected by a large majority, but the official returns are not yet known.

Hoxie, Wheeler, and Acker are also elected. There has been no splitting of tickets on the part of the Whigs, and all their candidates are elected. The whole number of votes is 35,203—whole number at the election of mayor, in April, 34,999.

The Whig gain in the Assembly is 9—for the city 6, for King's county 2, and for Queen's 1.

DUTCHESS COUNTY. We have returns from five towns. Poughkeepsie 700 Whig majority; Hyde Park 95 do; Pleasant Valley 12 do; Washington about 200 do; Fiskill 150 Van Buren. Old Dutchess is secure for the good cause.

In Newburgh there is a Whig majority of 238.—The majority in Albany will be 3 or 400.

Last year the Whigs of New York city polled 17,043 votes—the Tammany Van Buren 13,772—the Loco Foco Van Buren 4,183, which united gave an administration majority of 951.

The state of parties in the last Legislature was as follows:

	Whigs.	V. Buren.
Senate,	5	27
Assembly,	34	94
	—39—	—121—

MOVEMENTS IN CANADA. Every week develops the progress of rebellion to the British Crown on the part of the people of Canada. It appears from the Canadian papers that the disaffection is not exclusively confined to resident citizens alone, but that many holding offices, both civil and military, directly from the government and who are not native born citizens of Canada, are joining the radical party and surrendering their commissions. Sixty-six officers of the militia are mentioned in the *Vindicator* of Oct. 31, as having given up their commissions. The people decline wearing foreign cloths on which duties are paid, and they now clothe themselves in domestic manufactures, thereby diminishing the revenue to the Government. The system of operation adopted by the radicals is very similar to that adopted by our patriotic fathers when they burst the chains of Colonial bondage. The British Government is evidently alarmed for the permanency of its power and possessions in the Canadas, and its alarm is evinced by the arrival of fresh troops and the unusual vigilance of such as are already stationed there. The soldiery sleep with their bayonets fixed, arms loaded and with their garments on. The following extract of an Address of the "Confederation of the Six Counties" to the people of Canada, will give the reader an idea of the spirit which pervades the bosoms of the actors in the drama:—

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN! Brothers in affliction! Ye, whatever be your origin, language or religion, to whom equal Laws and the Rights of man are dear, whose hearts have throbbled with indignation whilst witnessing the innumerable insults to which your common country has been exposed, and who have often been justly alarmed whilst pondering over the sombre futurity preparing by misgovernment and corruption for this Province and for your posterity; in the name of that country, and of the rising generation, now having no hope but in you, we call upon you to assume, by systematic organization in your several Townships and Parishes, that position which can alone procure respect for yourselves and your demands. Let Committees of Vigilance be at once put in active operation throughout your respective neighborhoods. Withdrawing all confidence from the present administration, and from such as will be so base as to accept office under it, forthwith assemble in your Parishes and elect Patriotic Magistrates, after the example of your brother Reformers of the County of Two Mountains, in order to protect the people at once from useless and improvident expense, and from the vengeance of their enemies. Our young men, the hope of the country, should every where organize themselves, after the plan of their brothers, "The Sons of Liberty" in Montreal, in order that they may be prepared to act with promptitude and effect as circumstances may require, and the brave Militia men, who, by their blood and valor have twice preserved this country from ungrateful rulers, should at once associate together, under officers of their own choice, for the security of good order and the protection of life and property in their respective localities.—Thus prepared, Colonial Liberty may happily be yet preserved.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS. We publish to-day the "bill of sale" of Vermont to the administration by the office hunters, alluded to in our last. It is in character with the letter of the Pet Bank at Burlington asking the administration for more deposits, and stating, impliedly, that a compliance with the request would enable the Bank to buy up power to the Executive of the nation in Vermont. So does the letter of these audacious office seekers promise to transfer, "like cattle in the market," the good people of the Green Mountain State to Mr Van Buren, provided he will appoint Mr Partridge Collector; thus bringing the "patronage of Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. These are the men, who Senator King says, have "democracy upon their lips and tyranny and plunder in their hearts." Give us the influence and patronage of office, in their language, and we will force the people of Vermont to vote for the administration!

We regard this as a movement of the Loco Foco portion of the administration party in this State. It is notorious that the Van Buren members of the Legislature were in a continual quarrel in their party meetings—conventions were broken up, and divisions and hard words ensued. Mr Smith of St. Albans, and Mr Vilas, two of the ablest and most respectable men of the Van Buren party, were thrust aside, and Partridge and Fields, two Loco Foco members of the House, were the acknowledged leaders. Loco Focoism triumphed over the good sense and enlightened opinions of the minority in the party meetings. Emboldened by success, Mr P. asks for the office of Collector. Mr Hyde, the present incumbent, though a Van Buren man, but not a Loco Foco, must be removed to give place to the all-grasping spirit of the "gentleman from Norwich," and to secure the ascendancy of Loco Focoism. Martin Flint, if the game succeeds, will be "solitary and alone" in his aspirations for the candidacy for Congress in the 3d district, and experience the gratification of being "elected to stay at home."

From the Watchman.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—EXPECTED. Proceedings, extra legislative, at the Capital of U.

As faithful chroniclers of events, we have given our readers a journal of the usual and legitimate proceedings of our legislature. This, however, by no means constitutes all that is done by the legislators of Vermont, affecting even materially and deeply the interests of the people. A sort of secret council, it seems, has been held upon the affairs of the state; and the representatives of a minority of the people, assisted, (if not in fact controlled and directed,) by irresponsible and self-elected delegates to the lobby, have taken it upon themselves to dictate to the Executive at Washington, and through that channel to foist upon the people of Vermont certain persons to fill important public offices.

The following interesting document explains itself. We can assure the people, and all concerned, that this paper is authentic—came fairly into our possession, and is given verbatim et litteratim et punctuatim. The original (on a splendid gilt-edged letter sheet,) is in our hands, and the handwriting can be fully substantiated by a lobby member from Middlebury—the prophet, who, in bygone days, most happily predicted that political juggling would run a short race with the descendants of Ethan Allen.

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States:

Sir—At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State and others, holden at Montpelier on the 30th day of October, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hold the principle of rotation in office to be republican in its nature and salutary in its operation and that it should be regarded as well in Executive appointments as in elections by the people.

Resolved, That all offices being created by the people for their own benefit, it is not only right but reasonable that their wishes should be consulted in relation to the incumbents to be selected to fill those offices when the power of appointment is removed from them.

In accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions, the undersigned, friends of the administration, respectfully recommend to your Excellency for Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, Alden Partridge Esq. of Norwich, for Marshal, Axel Spalding Esq. of Montpelier, and for District Attorney, Willys Lyman Esq. of Burlington. We believe that these men are well qualified for the several stations to which we recommend them and their appointments will be entirely satisfactory to the democracy of the State. We are fully satisfied that the application of the principle expressed in the foregoing resolutions, in relation to the appointments in question, will have a strong tendency to give the democratic party in the State, the ascendancy at the next election.

As a specimen of modern democracy—that democracy which elevates the will and interests of the few above the will and interests of the many; as a barefaced and bold appeal to the President to act on mere party grounds; and as declaring, impliedly, that he makes appointments with a view to secure the ascendancy of the party—we commend this document to the people of Vermont. Let them behold its utter disregard of the will of the majority; let them mark the hypocrisy of modern democracy.

BANKS OF VT. A meeting of delegates from 14 of the Banks in this State was holden at Montpelier on the 1st inst. to take into consideration a communication made to them by a committee of the N. York Banks, asking for a delegation to meet in Convention on the 27th inst. in New York for the purpose of consulting upon the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose. Joshua Spaulding, Esq. was appointed a delegate to represent the Banks of Vermont, and Alvan Foote, Esq. substitute. The annexed resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the resumption of specie payments by the banks of Vermont is a highly desirable event, and that we pledge ourselves, and the banks with which we are connected to use all honorable means in our power to effect the object as soon as it can be done with due regard to the interests of the community and the safety of the banks.

Resolved, That the delegates from the Banks of this State appointed to attend the convention of banks at the city of New York, be instructed to pledge the banks here represented to the resumption of specie payments as soon as specie payments shall be generally resumed by the banks of the Atlantic States.

The Louisville Journal states that a loan of two millions, for the government of Texas, has been negotiated somewhere in the Atlantic States.

CONSISTENCY OF LOCO FOCOISM.

Early in the late session of the Legislature Mr Partridge of Norwich, the organ of Van Burenism in the House, introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient and unsafe to charter or re-charter any Banks the present session. In support of the resolution he detained the House in a speech of nearly an hour, denouncing Banks, and portraying the blessings of a purely metallic currency, the practicability of which he professed triumphantly to establish by arguments based upon the history of France under the domination of Napoleon. Having finished his homily, he moved to lay the resolution on the table with the design of calling it up at a future time, evidently expecting opposition from the Whig majority in the house. The resolution however was precisely in accordance with the views of the Whigs, and accordingly on the following day it was called up by Mr Adams, a Whig member from Grand Isle, for consideration. Mr Partridge again supported it, anticipating many objections which he supposed would be urged against it. Contrary to his expectations and wishes he was followed by Messrs Fairbanks, Hopkins and Tracy, all Whigs, fully and cordially approving and sustaining the resolution. This was too much. The Loco Focos were non-plussed and caught in their own snare. Partridge looked imploringly to Field of Wilmington, first Lieut. of the party, who rose and offered as an amendment, "unless it can be done by making private property holden." This was opposed, not on the ground that private property ought not to be holden, but on the ground that whether private property was holden or not, no Bank should be chartered unless its basis should secure the redemption of its bills in specie. The resolution prevailed, and it was on this account that the resolution did not pass unanimously. It did pass however, by a vote of more than 4 to 1—the leading Whig members almost all voting in the affirmative.

Now for the consistency of the party. Towards the close of the session, Mr Haggood, the member from Reading—the Van Buren candidate for Superintendent of the State Prison—introduced a bill for chartering a Bank at Phelpsville in Windsor County, on a plan by which its bills should be secured by mortgage, urging its claim upon the house on the ground that it was admissible under Field's amendment to Partridge's resolution. The house rejected the bill by a large majority, and thus the Loco Foco scheme of flooding the State with irredeemable paper was frustrated.

It may be added that no attempt was made from any other quarter for Bank charters during the session. The only movement for chartering Banks was made and sustained by the party which arrogates to itself, for electioneering purposes, the name of the anti Bank party.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. At the State Convention holden at Montpelier during the Session of the Legislature delegates were appointed to attend a National Convention for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next Presidential election. The time and place of holding said Convention will hereafter be designated. The following gentlemen compose the said delegation:—

GEORGE L. HODGES, } Delegates for the State
DAVID M. CAMP, } at large.
JOHN N. POMEROY, } Substitutes.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, }

For the 1st Con. Dist.—SAMUEL W. PORTER, Del.
PHINEAS WHITE, Sub.

" 2d do THOMAS D. HAMMOND, Del.
EDWARD A. BRIGGS, Sub.

" 3th do FRANCIS E. PHELPS, Del.
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, Sub.

" 4th do WILLIAM P. BRIGGS, Del.
AUGUSTUS YOUNG, Sub.

" 5th do CHARLES PAINE, Del.
EDWARD H. PRENTISS, Sub.

Senator King of Georgia has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, and it is reported that Governor Schley will be elected to fill the vacancy. Gov. S. has just been defeated by Gilmer, Whig, in a contest for the gubernatorial chair.

The New York Advertiser in reference to the *Susquehanna* says:—

All doubts are now removed, by the return, this morning, of the New York. We learn from Capt. Spinney, that on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, he passed under the stern of the *Susquehanna*—read her name—saw the passengers, among whom were several ladies—and was sufficiently near to have thrown a biscuit on board. The ship was then twelve leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henlopen. It was calm, and she had all her sails set—heading east, and no other vessel in sight.

An English paper thus speaks of Mr Van Buren's Sub-Treasury scheme:

"There is something very comical in Mr Van Buren's denouncing paper money, and bringing in a bill authorizing the issue by his own Treasury of twelve million dollars' worth of bank notes. This is the oddest way of making gold and silver the currency of the land! It is like travelling from Liverpool to London by way of Killarney."

The Globe thinks, that the sub-treasury system, if adopted, would "spread the public money over the whole Union." It would do more—it would spread the money not only over the whole Union but most probably over Texas. Mr Van Buren's locomotive depositories would no doubt fly to that country as fast as their huge and well-filled breeches pockets would permit.

The Prussian government has lately issued an ordinance to dismiss from office every functionary who shall be seen intoxicated. This is a very wise resolution, and worthy of adoption by our own government.

Duff Green, the editor of the Baltimore Merchant, offers his reprints and stereotype plates for sale, as he is desirous of arranging his business, "preparatory to a removal to Texas." We trust he will take his politics with him.

The whole atmosphere, "from Maine to Georgia," is vocal with Whig exclamations of joy and gratitude. Never since the glorious invention of BALLOT BOXES, has so much been accomplished for the cause of Republicanism. Seven months have wrought an entire and perfect revolution in the popular sentiment of the country. The voice of this great People is now distinctly expressed and recorded against a corrupt, rotten and repudiated Administration.—*Albany Journal.*

[FOR THE CALEDONIAN.]

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GRAND GULF (Mississippi) HIGH FLYER:

Sir—I promised you, if in my travels I should take this celebrated metropolis of the Green Mountain State in my route, you should hear from me; and I hold myself under as much obligation to keep my promise, as if you had my Bond. I arrived here at the commencement of their annual Legislative session, full of curiosity to observe men and manners and events,—and I assure you I have had a Rich treat of it. It has been a long tedious journey from Grand Gulf, in which I have tried all modes of travelling—by steamboat, by stage, and on Foot, over Hill and dale, over good roads and bad, and often through the Field with no road at all. Nothing but the fear of the New Orleans epidemic, and a strong desire to extend my acquaintance in different parts of our extended country, Hardy as I am would have induced me to undertake it at this time. The climate has been every thing by turns and nothing long; we have had the soft *Ayers of May*, succeeded by a sharp Northwest that would Pierce one through in a moment, and then a drizzling, foggy course of weather, as *Vilas* any you ever experienced in the Mississippi swamps. However, these things offered no serious Barr to my progress, for I was determined not to falter in my purpose, till I had a Fuller insight into the mysteries of Vermont Legislation.

Arrived here, the first object of attraction to a stranger is the new State House—built of granite, and a splendid monument it is to the liberality, taste and judgment of the State: it is not to be named in the same day with the miserable ill-conceived structure of Wood, which formerly stood near by. The General Assembly, as they call it, composed of two branches, meet in the morning at the ringing of the Bell, at which time a White Flag is displayed from the top of the great dome of the State House, in imitation, I believe, of the practice at Washington. Separate chambers are neatly and tastefully fitted up.

There is a greater variety of occupations among the members than you would expect to find, such as a Bloomer, a Baker, a Barber, a Miner, several Smiths, a Mason, a Potter, a Carpenter, a Chandler, a Carrier, a Butler, a Porter and a Miller.

I have watched the course of proceeding and the debates occasionally in both Houses, and not without some amusement. The style of speaking is various indeed, but widely different from ours. Many interesting topics of discussion have been before them. I was much amused to observe every now and then one old Partridge, set up a sort of cluck like *Bank, Bank, Bank*,—when instantly the whole brood, who understood the call, would run and fly as *Swift* as they could go, to take shelter under her wings, lest the great U. S. Bank hawk should dart down, *Ketch-um*, and make one Good-rich meal of the whole of them.

One or two attempts were made to *Hatch* up some small plots on the Bank subject, but *Howe* they succeeded I am not exactly informed. Although in some quarters one could see a disposition to *Foster* the arts of humbuggery, yet in general I must do the Vermonters the justice to say that in the main they are sufficiently *Steel'd* against them, setting their faces like a *Flint* against the small tricks of small politicians.

Party politics sometimes run pretty high, a skillful Boerism would now and then aim a poisoned arrow at an adversary, and sometimes a *Lance* would be broken in a partisan tilt; yet, on the whole, I think there is less animosity and more decorum than in some of our new States.

There was one subject in which I took peculiar interest: I mean the subject of Temperance. Petitions from all quarters, from old and Young, from male and female, from those of every Church, and those of no church, were poured in by the bushel, half bushel, and *Peck*, urging the Legislature to suppress the traffic in and manufacture of ardent spirits, but in vain. Every effort in favor of the measure seems to have failed. Why, I know not, but it is suspected that many a member supposed to be a cold-*Water-man*, turned out to be secretly favorable to a moderate use of the poison. Much to my astonishment, the House finally passed a Resolution that they had no Constitutional power to intermeddle with the traffic. But I have not time or room to enlarge.

Much has been said in other States of the efforts of the Roman Catholics to extend the influence of that Faith in this country. I confess I have been rather incredulous on the subject. Since the celebrated letter of Mr Van Buren to our Consul resident in the dominions of His Holiness, it was natural to expect some rather more decisive demonstrations, and I should not have felt, therefore, much surprise to have found here a Nuncio from the Holy Father; but, judge of my astonishment to find the *Pope* here in person!

Being something of a Walker, I have often strolled about the village and Town. It is a thriving, flourishing place, substantially built, mostly on the right bank of the Winooskie—along whose *Fair-banks* it is delightful to wander in pleasant weather. There are several good Hotels and boarding houses, where the traveller, whether with a family, or a *Bachelor*, can find comfortable accommodations, a bountiful table well stocked with the *Buck*, the *Bullock*, the *Martin*, the *Drake*, the *Robbin*, with *Bacon* and *Rice*; and if you *Need-ham*, you can be supplied with a very large chump by calling for it, besides a plenty of fish from the River, Lake, and Pond. Indian Corn is said to grow here in good seasons, but I have found nothing but the *Cobb*.

I ought not to have passed over, in silence, the Ladies' Fairs annually held here, when a great variety of fancy articles, the produce of the *Darlings*, with rosy cheeks, and eyes as black as a *Cole*, are exposed to sale, for charitable purposes. A *Paige* in waiting officiates as *Tyler* at the door, receiving a small pittance from visitors—within all is gorgeous and splendid, and might excite joy in the countenance of an anchorite or holy *Palmer*.

But I must not fall into the error of those who contend that the longer a story is, the better,—nor do I exactly adopt the *Converse* of the proposition.

I will merely add that the Legislature met before day-light on Thursday morning, to the no small annoyance of many a sound *Sleeper*, and adjourned without day.

MONS.